

Note: This document is a translation of the official Spanish version of the quarterly employment bulletin.

- In the October–December 2025 quarter, the national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.0%, a year-on-year decrease of 0.1 percentage points (pp).**
- The estimated number of employed persons increased 1.8% year on year.**
- The increase in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the rises in the sectors of administrative and support services (26.5%), accommodation and food service (7.4%), and health activities (4.2%).**
- The year-on-year decrease in the population outside the labour force (-0.5%) was influenced by the fall in the routinely inactive (-1.2%).**
- Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.5%.**

### Unemployment rate according to sex and nationwide total moving quarters



### Unemployment

The national unemployment rate was estimated at 8.0%, a twelve-month decrease of 0.1 pp that can be attributed to the equal growth in the labour force (1.8%) and employed persons (1.8%)<sup>2</sup>. In the same period, the increase in unemployed persons (1.4%) can exclusively be attributed to the rise in first-time job seekers (24.4%) because the number of redundant workers fell 1.1% in the same period.

According to sex, the unemployment rate was 8.5% for women and 7.7% for men.

### Employment

The twelve-month increase in the total number of employed persons (1.8%) was influenced by the rises in women (3.7%) and men (0.4%). Meanwhile, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 4.4% of the total employed population, decreased 11.5% (equivalent to a fall of 54,471 persons).

MOVING QUARTER (October–December 2025)	
Labour force participation rate	62.1%
Employment rate	57.1%
Unemployment rate	8.0%
Level (number of persons)	
Labour force	10,302,577
Employed persons	9,473,270
Informally employed persons	2,540,783
Unemployed persons	829,307
Economically inactive persons	6,288,814
Twelve-month variations	
Labour force	1.8%
Employed persons	1.8%
Informally employed persons	3.5%
Unemployed persons	1.4%
Economically inactive persons	-0.5%
Analytical rates	
Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)*	8.4%
Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work (LU2)	14.2%
Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)	16.5%
Labour force pressure rate	15.1%
Labour informality	
Informal employment rate	26.8%
Employment rate in the informal sector	15.0%

According to economic sector, the growth in employed persons was influenced by the rises in administrative and support services (26.5%), accommodation and food service (7.4%), and health activities (4.2%). According to occupational category, the growth can be attributed to the rises in informal wage earners (6.8%) and own-account workers (3.5%).

The informal employment rate rose 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 26.8%. In the same period, the increase in the number of informally employed persons (3.5%) can be attributed to the rises in women (4.5%) and men (2.7%) and to the rise in wage earners of the private sector (9.4%).

### Labour participation

The participation rate rose 0.5 pp year on year to stand at 62.1%, and the employment rate rose 0.5 pp to stand at 57.1%. The decrease in the population outside the labour force (-0.5%) was influenced by the falls in the routinely inactive (-1.2%) and future starters (-9.1%).

### MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

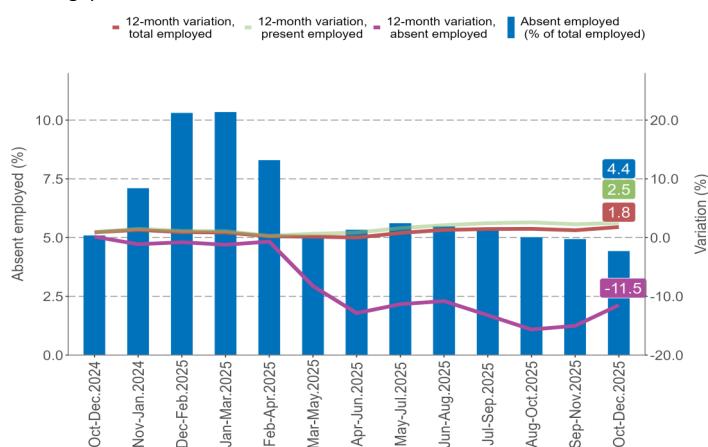
Unemployment rate (%)	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec
Nationwide total	8.1	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.0
Women	9.4	9.1	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.5
Men	7.1	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.1	7.7

(1) Since the dissemination of the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE) for the February–April 2022 moving quarter, the ENE team has been publishing a statistical note in order to provide the main estimates and their respective disaggregations, in accordance with institutional statistical quality criteria. In addition, the note provides AAPOR codes, which include performance and quality indicators for monitoring data collection. For more information, see the [INE Statistical Note, no. 45](#).

(2) Measured with a greater number of decimal places, the labour force increased 1.763%, while the number of employed persons increased 1.797%.

(\*) INE defines available future starters as a subset of future starters. Future starters are persons who have not looked for work in the previous four weeks, because they will soon start a job, and they may or may not be available for work in the two weeks following the reference week. Future starters are included among the inactive population. Available future starters are defined as those who are available to work in the two weeks following the reference week, and they are added to the unemployed population for the calculation of the unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1) for statistical harmonization with the OECD.

### Twelve-month variation of employed persons by type of employment and proportion of absent employed in the total number of employed, nationwide total moving quarters



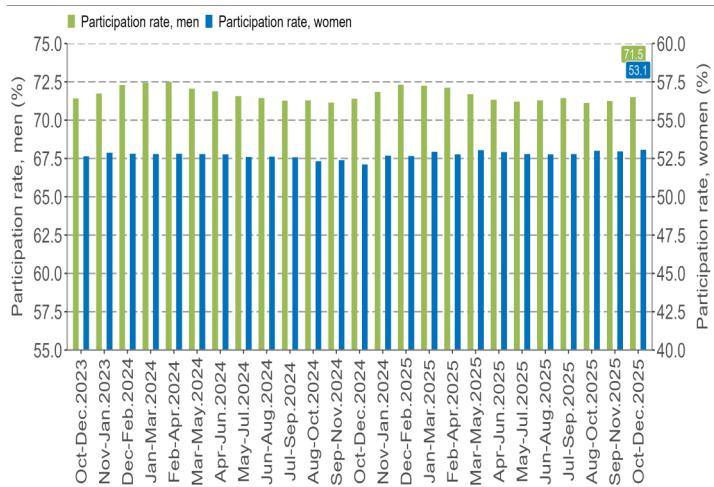
### Absent employed persons

The twelve-month expansion in employed persons (1.8%) was led by the increase in those classified as present at their job (2.5%). In the same period, the number of absent employed persons, which represented 4.4% of the total number of employed persons, decreased 11.5% (equivalent to a fall of 54,471 persons).

### Employed persons by age bracket

By age bracket, the increase in employed persons can mainly be attributed to the rises in the brackets 35–44 years (4.8%) and 45–54 years (3.5%). Within the increase in both employed women (3.7%) and men (0.4%), the most important influence was the bracket 35–44 years, which rose 7.4% and 2.8%, respectively.

### Participation rate according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



### Unemployment rate according to sex

The unemployment rate for men rose 0.6 pp year to year to stand at 7.7% as a result of the faster increase in the labour force (1.0%) than in employed men (0.4%). In the same period, the rise in unemployed men (9.8%) was influenced by the increases in the redundant (7.2%) and first-time job seekers (38.2%). For men, the participation rate rose 0.1 pp to stand at 71.5% and the employment rate fell 0.3 pp to stand at 66.0%. The increase in the number of men outside the labour force (0.6%) can be attributed to the routinely inactive and inactive persons who are potentially active.

The unemployment rate for women decreased 0.9 pp year to year to stand at 8.5%. The decrease was due to the slower growth in the labour force (2.7%) than in employed women (3.7%). In the same period, the decrease in unemployed women (-7.0%) can be exclusively attributed to the fall in the redundant (-9.7%). For women, the participation rate rose 1.0 pp to stand at 53.1% and the employment rate rose 1.4 pp to stand at 48.6%. The fall in the number of women outside the labour force (-1.1%) was influenced by the routinely inactive and by future starters.

### Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate

Compared to the previous moving quarter, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased 0.1 pp to stand at 8.5%. The decrease was due to the slower growth in the labour force (0.1%) than in employed persons (0.2%). For men, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.1 pp to stand at 8.1%. For women, the rate fell 0.2 pp to stand at 8.8%.

## Economic activity

By economic activity, the year-on-year increase in employed persons (1.8%) was due to the rises in administrative and support services (26.5%), accommodation and food service (7.4%), health activities (4.2%), and transport (5.3%). The main decreases were in public administration (-11.7%), households as employers (-8.7%), and financial and insurance activities (-5.6%).

The increases in employed women (3.7%) and men (0.4%) were influenced by the rise in administrative and support services, which rose 29.6% and 23.8%, respectively.

## Occupational category

According to occupational category, the rise in employed persons (1.8%) was led by the increases in informal wage earners (6.8%), own-account workers (3.5%), and formal wage earners (0.6%). The main decrease was in domestic workers (-6.9%).

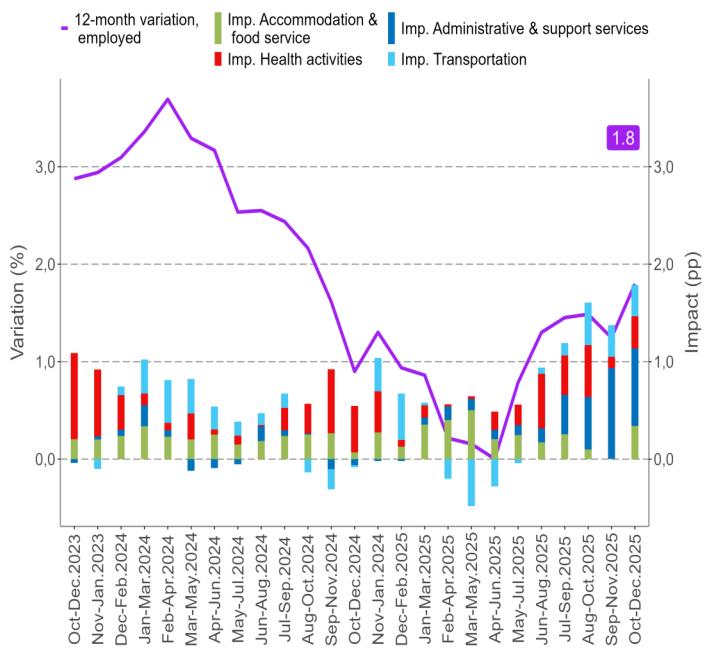
The increase in employed men (0.4%) was led by the rise in own-account workers (2.6%), while the increase in employed women (3.7%) was led by the rise in wage earners of the formal sector (3.4%).

## Labour informality

The year-on-year increase in the number of informally employed persons (3.5%) was influenced by the rises in women (4.5%) and men (2.7%). According to economic sector, the increase was mainly due to the rises in administrative and support services (25.3%) and health activities (18.2%).

By occupational category, the increase in informally employed persons

## Twelve-month variation of employed persons and impacts according to branch of economic activity\*, nationwide total moving quarters



\* These four economic sectors include the highest positive impacts in the latest moving quarter. Sectors with negative impacts have been excluded.

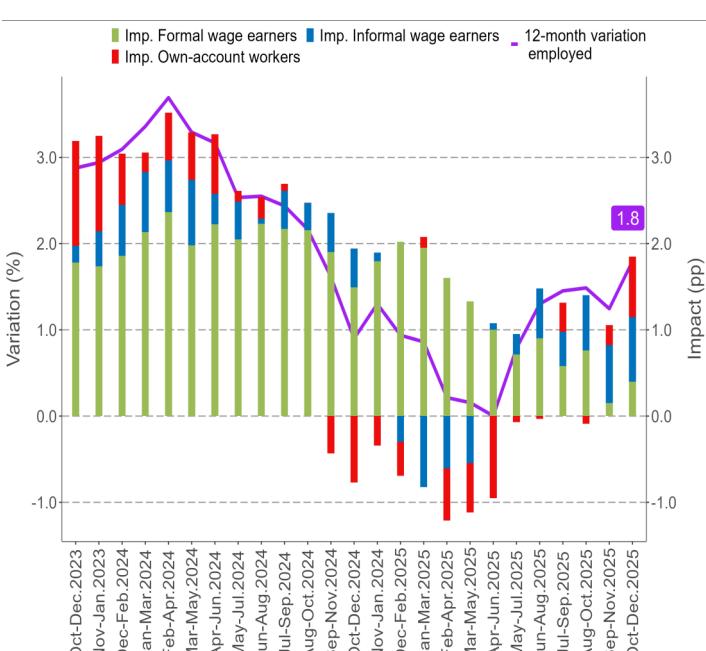
was influenced by the rises in wage earners of the private sector (9.4%) and own-account workers (1.5%).

The informal employment rate increased 0.4 pp year on year to stand at 26.8%. For women, the informal unemployment rate rose 0.3 pp to stand at 28.7%. For men, the rate rose 0.6 pp to stand at 25.4%.

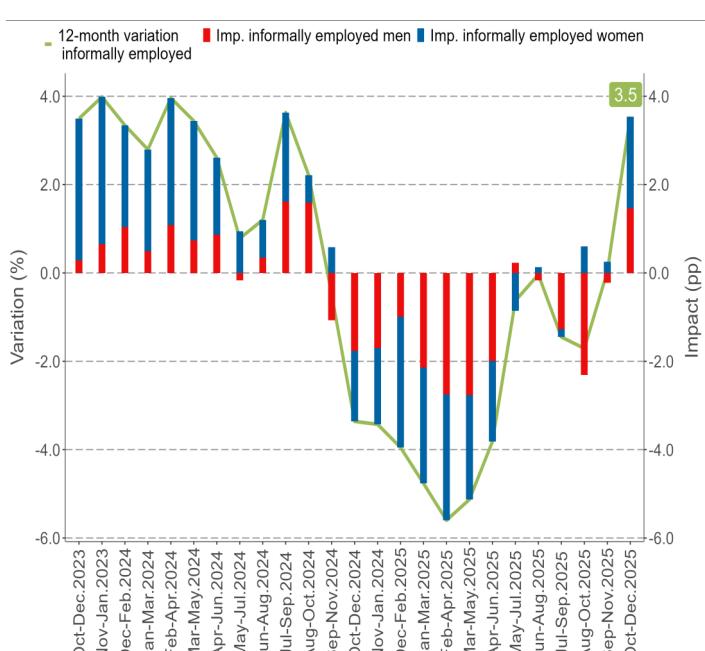
## MOVING QUARTERS (2024–2025)

Informal employment rate (%)	Oct-Dec	Nov-Jan	Dec-Feb	Jan-Mar	Feb-Apr	Mar-May	Apr-Jun	May-Jul	Jun-Aug	Jul-Sep	Aug-Oct	Sep-Nov	Oct-Dec
Nationwide total	26.4	26.3	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.2	26.2	26.6	26.8
Women	28.4	28.1	27.3	27.1	27.3	27.6	27.6	27.5	27.8	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.7
Men	24.8	24.9	25.2	24.8	24.7	24.7	24.8	24.9	24.7	24.8	24.7	25.2	25.4

## Twelve-month variations and impacts of employed persons according to occupational category, nationwide total moving quarters



## Twelve-month variations and impacts of informally employed persons according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



## Hours actually worked

The volume of work, as measured by the quantity of hours per week actually worked by employed persons, rose 1.3% year on year. Meanwhile, the average number of hours actually worked decreased 0.5% to stand at 37.5 hours. Men worked an average of 39.7 hours, and women worked an average of 34.6 hours.

## Hours usually worked

The year-on-year expansion in employed persons (1.8%) was influenced by the increases in those who work 31–44 hours per week (14.3%) and part time, or 1–30 hours (3.4%). In contrast, decreases were observed in those who worked 45 hours (-38.3%) and 46 hours and over (-3.3%).

### Employed persons according to hours usually worked, nationwide total (number of persons and percentages)

October–December 2025

Brackets of hours	Employed		Twelve-month variation		
	Level	%	Total	%	impact (pp)*
<b>Total</b>	9,473,270	100	167,210	1.8	-
<b>1–30**</b>	1,908,202	20.1	62,001	3.4	0.7
<b>VPT***</b>	1,266,885	66.4	-31,467	-2.4	-1.7
<b>IPT***</b>	599,241	31.4	82,269	15.9	4.5
<b>NS/NR</b>	42,076	2.2	11,198	36.3	0.6
<b>31–44</b>	5,374,668	56.7	673,872	14.3	7.2
<b>45</b>	844,272	8.9	-524,072	-38.3	-5.6
<b>46 and over</b>	1,311,191	13.8	-45,250	-3.3	-0.5
<b>No data</b>	34,936	0.4	658	1.9	0.0

(\*) The sum of the impacts is equal to the percentage variation and may differ if more decimals are used in the calculation.

(\*\*) This bracket represents part-time employed persons as defined in the Labour Code in article 40 bis.

(\*\*\*) Voluntary part-time employed persons (VPT) and involuntary part-time employed persons (IPT). Percentage of participation (%) and impact (pp) compared to the total of part-time employed persons.

(NS/NR) Beginning with the subsample of January 2020, the main questionnaire of the ENE includes the option Not sure/No response.

## Unemployment rate with available future starters (LU1)<sup>3</sup>

The unemployment rate with available future starters showed no twelve-month variation, remaining at 8.4%. The lack of variation was due to the net effect of the increase in unemployed persons (1.4%) and the decrease in available future starters (-9.7%).

## Combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time employed (LU2)<sup>4</sup>

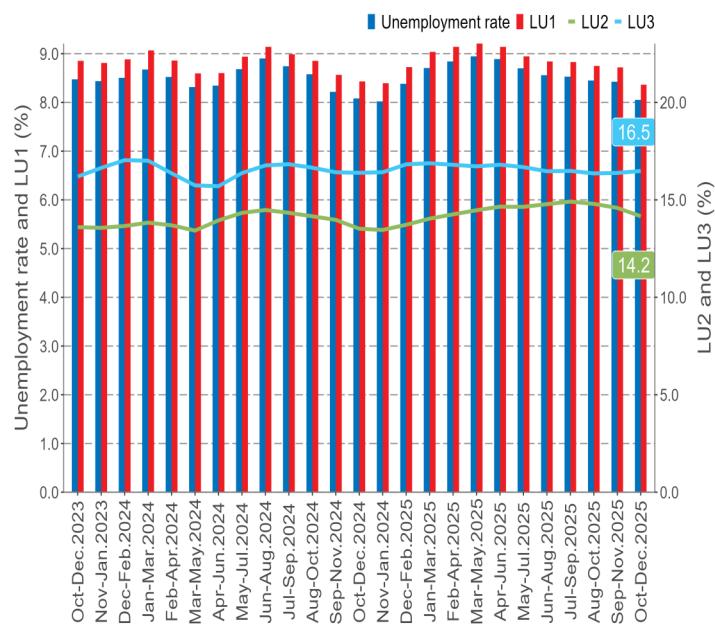
The combined rate of unemployment and involuntary part-time work increased 0.7 pp to stand at 14.2%. The variation in the LU2 can be attributed to the increases in unemployed persons (1.4%) and involuntary part-time employed persons (15.9%) and to the decrease in available future starters (-9.7%).

(3) LU1 indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters) / (labour force + available future starters)

(4) LU2 indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + involuntary part-time workers) / (labour force + available future starters)

(5) LU3 Indicator = (unemployed persons + available future starters + potential labour force) / (labour force + available future starters + potential labour force)

## Rates of unemployment and labour underutilization, nationwide total moving quarters



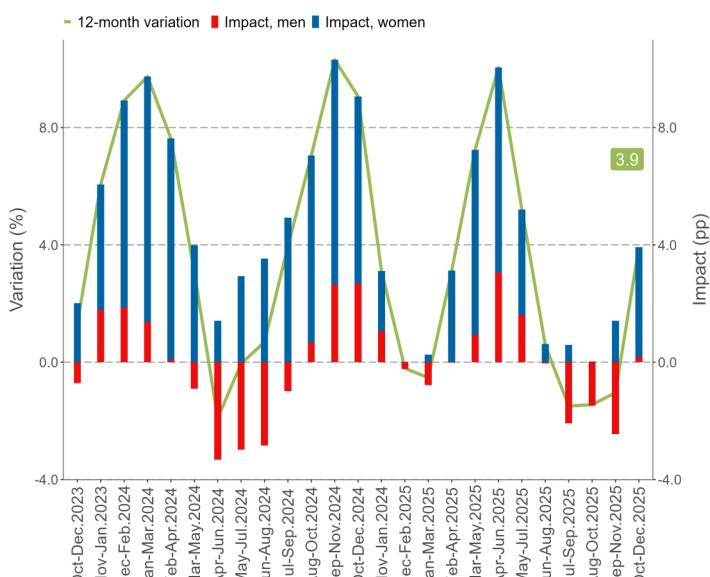
## Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (LU3)<sup>5</sup>

The increase of 3.9% in the potential labour force, which is sometimes known as inactive persons who are potentially active, was influenced by the rises in women (6.5%) and men (0.4%).

This category mostly consists of persons who were not seeking a job but who were available to work. Thus, they would become potential entrants to the labour force if their expectations of finding a job improved.

The combined rate of unemployment and the potential workforce increased 0.1 pp to stand at 16.5%. This indicator stood at 14.2% for men and 19.3% for women, and the gender gap was 5.1 pp.

## Twelve-month variation of the potential labour force and impact according to sex, nationwide total moving quarters



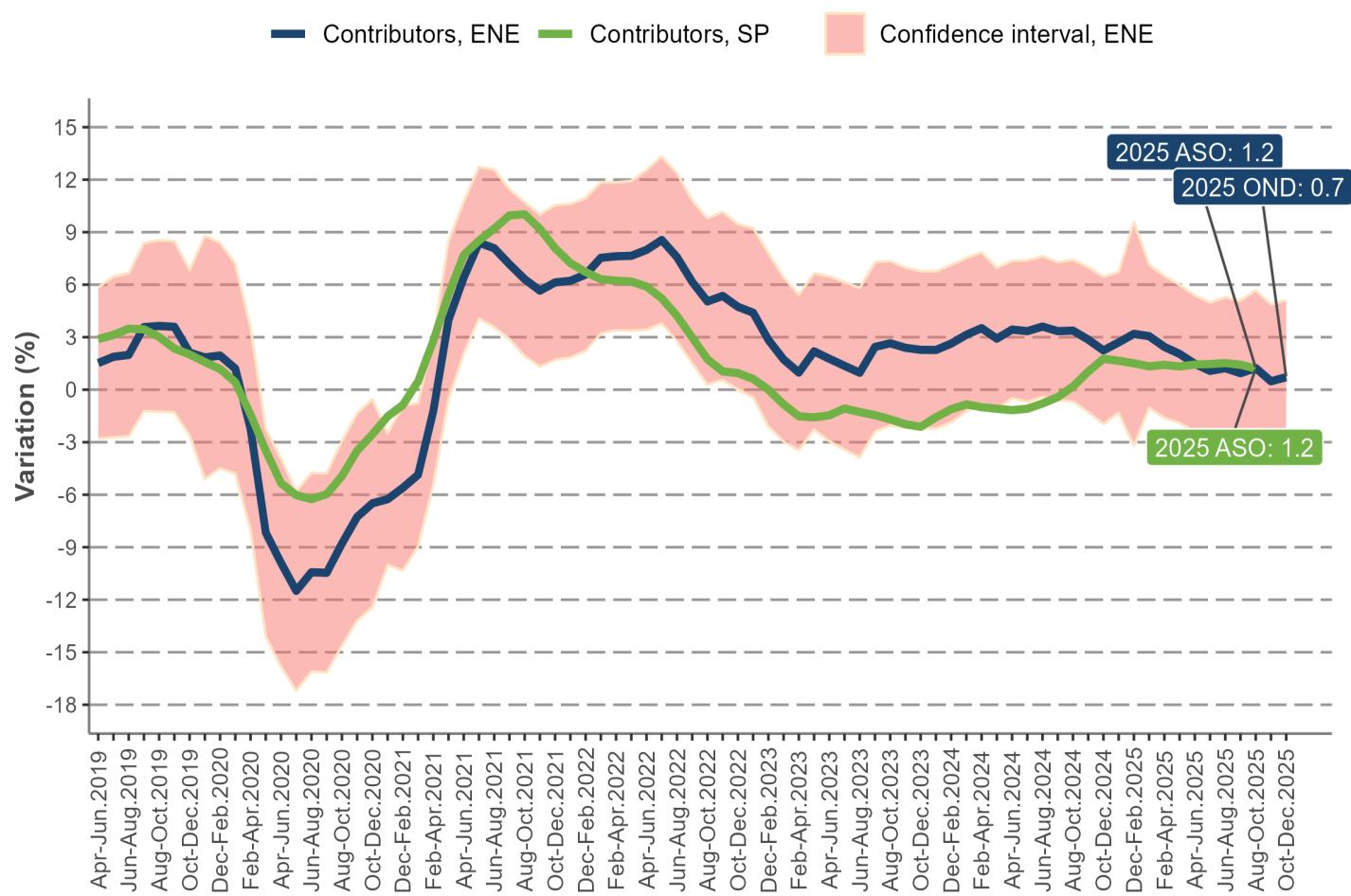
## Appendix 1: Contrast with administrative records<sup>6</sup>

According to records on dependent contributors to private pension funds (AFP)<sup>7</sup> from the Superintendence of Pensions (SP)<sup>8</sup>, which have a two-month delay compared to the results of the National Employment Survey (ENE), the number of dependent contributors in the August–October 2025 moving quarter was 5,766,435. In contrast, there were an estimated 6,006,859 contributors in the same period according to ENE data. The SP figure is below the lower limit of the confidence interval of the ENE estimate.

For the August–October 2025 quarter, the twelve-month variation in the number of contributors was 1.2% according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data for the same period showed an increase of 1.2%, which was not statistically significant. In subsequent quarters (for which SP data is not yet available), ENE data showed increases of 0.5% in September–November 2025 and 0.7% in October–December 2025, but these increases were not statistically significant.

The increases in men (1.3%) and women (1.1%) influenced the rise in contributors in the August–October 2025 quarter, according to SP data. In contrast, ENE data showed that the rise was driven by increases in both men (1.0%) and women (1.5%). However, these variations were not statistically significant.

## Development of twelve-month variation of contributors, estimate (ENE) and statistical series of the pension system moving quarters



(6) This section addresses methodological issues described in the technical note published on 31 December 2018 (available at *Sección Publicaciones y Anuarios/ Publicaciones*): <https://www.ine.cl/estadisticas/sociales/mercado-laboral/ocupacion-y-desocupacion>.

(7) The contributors are active affiliates with a formal employment relationship with an employer.

(8) In this section, the data on dependent contributors whose employers make normal payments to the individual capitalization accounts of AFPs is taken from the SP website.